

## Israelis impose curfew on W.Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — Israeli authorities have imposed a curfew on Sourif, near Hebron, on the occupied West Bank and its surrounding areas. Reports reaching here said Israeli troops carried out search operations and detained a number of Arab citizens for questioning. The authorities justified the operation by claiming that Arab youths had killed two Israelis near Beit Shemesh colony which had been set up on an Arab village called Artouf west of Jerusalem earlier this month. An Israeli spokesman said several Arab homes in the village were demolished in reprisal to the alleged killing. In the northern town of Jenin, an incendiary bomb was hurled on the military governor's headquarters. An Israeli spokesman said the bomb exploded causing no casualties but slight damage.

## Prince Hassan meets Luce

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met in London Tuesday with British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Richard Luce. They reviewed developments in the Middle East region and the outcome of Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves for peace. Prince Hassan has been on a tour of European nations since mid-June.

## 4 die, 7 hurt in road accident

AMMAN (J.T.) — Four people died and seven others were injured in a road accident which occurred Monday on the Desert Highway between Dabaa and Qunayra. The accident, between a van and a small car, was due to over speeding and wrong overtaking, police said. Three of the injured were said to be in serious condition Tuesday at Al Bashir hospital in Amman.

## Arab news office, church damaged in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Vandals have damaged the offices of a Palestinian newspaper and a Mormon church in East Jerusalem, Israeli Television said Monday. Communications equipment was broken and furniture damaged at the offices of Al Fajr, the only English-language newspaper published in the occupied territories, the state-run TV said. Vandals broke into the Mormon church through a window and sprayed water on the floor, the report said.

## Whitehead to replace Dam

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Senate on Monday confirmed by voice vote the nomination of John C. Whitehead as deputy secretary of state, the number two job at the State Department. Mr. Whitehead, a former co-chairman of the investment banking firm of Goldman, Sachs and Company, succeeds Kenneth Dam.

## Curfew clamped on parts of Qatna

ISLAMABAD (R) — A curfew was clamped on part of Qatna after a night of shooting in a Shiite neighbourhood, officials said. Residents said one person was killed and three wounded in the shooting in the western city. It broke out two days after 25 died in a gun battle between police and Afghan Shiite refugees. Officials were unable to confirm reports that a police station in the Shiite district of Marriabad was attacked.

## Djerejian moves to White House

WASHINGTON (AP) — Edward P. Djerejian, a former U.S. diplomat in the Middle East and the Soviet Union and a State Department spokesman since January, moved to the White House on Monday to assume the post of deputy press secretary for foreign affairs. Djerejian appeared for work at the White House Monday and was introduced by presidential spokesman Larry Speakes.

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يوميات سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»



## Reagan pledges to free captives

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Tuesday the United States was making every effort to win the release of seven Americans still held captive in Lebanon but pledged to take no action endangering their lives. Pressure on the administration over the issue has mounted since the freeing last week of 39 Americans held hostage in Beirut for 17 days after the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines flight from Athens to Rome. Mr. Reagan said he would not object to the families of the seven, kidnapped in Lebanon over the past 18 months, seeing Syrian President Hafez Al Assad who was instrumental in winning the release of the TWA hostages. "I cannot deny them this if they feel it could be of some help," he told editors at a White House luncheon. He rejected suggestions that they had been forgotten saying, "That's not true... we are using every effort we can to bring them home."

# Hussein, Fahd agree on urgent need for summit

## King pays brief working visit to Taif

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

TAIF, Saudi Arabia — His Majesty King Hussein and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on Tuesday agreed on the need for convening an Arab summit conference, saying that Jordan and Saudi Arabia hold identical views and are in complete agreement about the need for gathering Arab heads of state to look into ways of dealing with common challenges and dangers.

King Hussein held talks with King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia soon after he arrived here Tuesday on a brief working visit. The King returned to Amman on Tuesday evening. In Taif, the two leaders discussed prospects for a summit and their views were "identical and completely in agreement about the need for gathering Arab heads of state to look into ways of dealing with common challenges and dangers," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

King Hussein and King Fahd exchanged views over the current Arab situation and its regional and international dimensions as well as developments in the Palestinian problem, the agency said. King Hussein briefed King Fahd on the outcome of his visit in late May to the U.S. and talks with President Reagan and senior American officials, Petra said. It

said the King also briefed the Saudi monarch on joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves in Europe in the light of the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The two leaders reviewed current Middle East peace moves which emanate from the Fez Arab Summit resolutions and international legitimacy, Petra said. Saudi Arabia's support for an Arab summit was seen as the green light for an extraordinary pan-Arab summit conference to discuss the Palestinian problem.

The emergency summit was proposed by King Hassan II of Morocco to discuss the Palestinian problem, indicating that aside from focusing on the plight of Palestinian refugees in Beirut, the summit would also consider the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move for a peace settlement in the Mid-

dle East. Petra reported earlier this week that the proposed summit was expected to be held on July 29, to be preceded by a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to prepare an agenda for the conference. Joining senior Moroccan officials, Petra said a majority of Arab leaders was in favour of convening the summit.

Inter-Arab differences have held up the convening of the regular Arab summit conference for about three years.

The King's visit to Saudi Arabia followed a renewed call by King Hassan for the proposed summit. In a broadcast Monday night, the Moroccan monarch said discussion of recent events such as the militia siege of Beirut Palestinian camps would not constitute interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs because the Palestinian issue concerned the whole Arab World.

Lebanon boycotted two recent Arab League meetings in Tunis on the grounds that discussion of the situation in the Beirut camps would be "interference in its domestic affairs," Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and Libya have also expressed reservations.

King Hassan said he had called for the special summit to discuss the Palestinian question in light of "the fever it has caused throughout the whole Arab body."

"We respect Lebanese sovereignty but the fever there affects the whole Palestinian question which is not just a Lebanese problem," he said.

King Hussein's talks in Taif, which included a working luncheon hosted by King Fahd, also covered bilateral cooperation and coordination, Petra said.

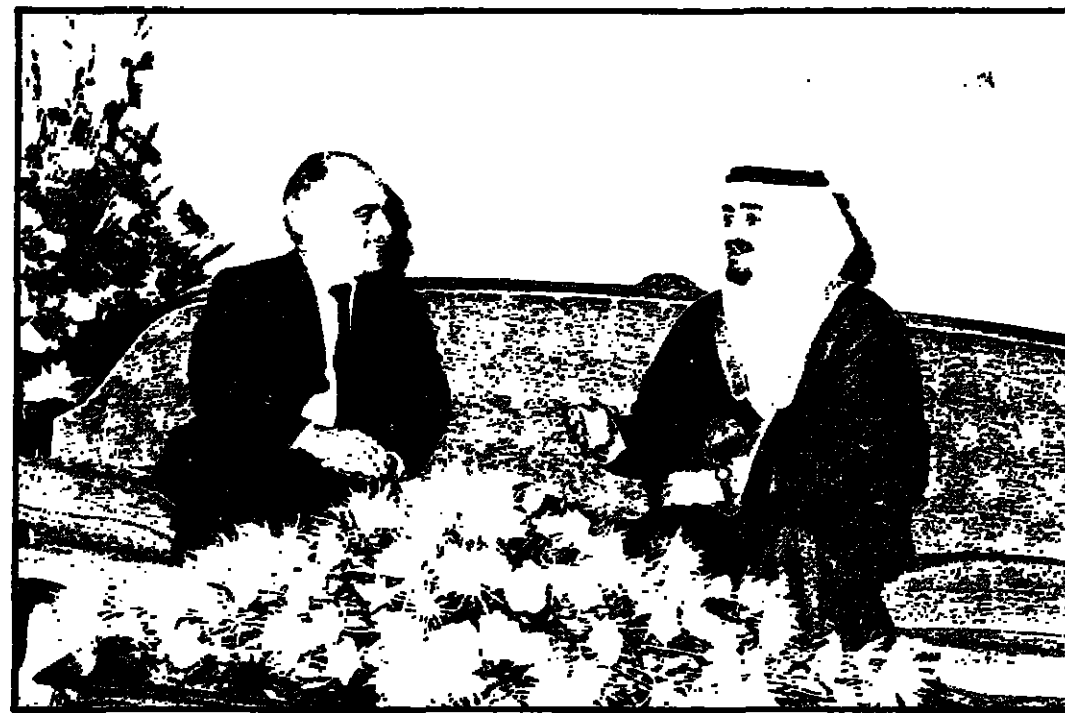
The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Jordan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani.

On the Saudi side the talks were attended by Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, Education Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Khwairat and Saudi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Al Sultan.

King Hussein was received upon arrival by King Fahd and senior Saudi officials including Prince Sultan, Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud Ibn Abdul Mohsen, Dr. Khwairat and Prince Saleh Al Saleem, emir of Taif, and Mr. Kellani.

During his brief stay in Saudi Arabia, the King and the accompanying delegation paid a visit to the holy city of Medina and prayed at the prophet Mohammed Mosque there. They also visited the tomb of the Prophet and said prayers, citing verses from the Holy Koran.

King Fahd and senior Saudi officials were at the Taif airport to greet the King upon his departure for Jordan. The King was received upon his return to Amman by His Highness Prince Abdullah and senior Jordanian officials.



His Majesty King Hussein and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia hold talks Tuesday in Taif (Petra photo)

## World jurists reject Israeli criticism of report on torture

GENEVA (R) — The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) Tuesday rejected Israeli criticism of a report accusing Israeli soldiers of torturing and humiliating young Arabs in a prison camp at Al Fara'a in the occupied West Bank.

The report, published last January, quoted 20 former detainees aged from 15 to 25 as saying they were subjected to brutal physical and mental punishment, harassed and degraded, and denied medical care, adequate food and hygiene facilities.

In February, Ephraim Döwek, the Israeli ambassador to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, attacked the charges, compiled by the ICJ's affiliate in the West Bank, Law in the Service

of Man (LSM), as unfounded and sensationalist.

He also labelled LSM as a "notorious front organisation created by local PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) sympathisers with the open aim to discredit Israel."

Replying to his criticism Tuesday, ICJ Secretary-General Nial MacDermott stressed the affidavits were taken by LSM lawyers who look great care to follow court rules of evidence.

"In other words, they did not ask any leading questions suggesting answers to the deponents," he said in an editorial to the non-governmental organisation's monthly review. "People who have a bad case

resort to abusing their opponents," MacDermott said. He was described the Al Fara'a report as the first convincing account of "systematic use of torture by Israeli forces to reach the ICJ for over 10 years."

LSM accused Israeli interrogators of isolating prisoners, often hooded and handcuffed, for hours or days in cells awash with filthy water in order to obtain confessions.

Other methods, its report said, included making detainees stand naked in rain at night, beating them on the genitals, kicking them with steel-capped shoes, inflicting cigarette burns and dousing them with buckets of cold water and urine.

## Lebanese leaders announce plan to disarm and disband militias

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Lebanese Muslim leaders Tuesday announced plans for Syrian-mediated talks to tighten security at Beirut airport, and called for all non-state armed forces to disband and hand over their weapons to the Lebanese army.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami told reporters after an 11-hour meeting involving Sunni, Shiite and Druse leaders that a nationwide plan to "restore law and order, collect all weapons and dissolve all organisations possessing weapons" was agreed.

Mr. Karami and several of the Muslim political and spiritual leaders returned to Beirut after the talks, mediated by Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam. Parliamentary Speaker Hussein Al Hussein said some of them would stay to meet Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and further talks with Mr. Khaddam.

The talks so far produced a 10-point plan to restore security, throughout Lebanon and to implement long-awaited reforms aimed at giving Lebanon's Muslim majority more political power.

The leaders also agreed on a separate nine-point security plan

to halt inter-militia fighting in west Beirut.

Recent clashes have pitted the Shiite Amal militia of Justice Minister Nabih Berri against Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen led by Public Works and Transportation Minister Walid Junblatt. Both are closely allied to Syria.

Mr. Karami said the plan called for each west Beirut militia to disarm its members and remove flags, posters and other partisan symbols from public areas.

It would extend to Beirut airport and the surrounding southern suburbs, where 39 American hostages were held after the June 14 hijacking by militant Shiite of a Trans World Airlines (TWA) passenger jet flying from Athens to Rome.

Lax security and recent hijackings involving the airport prompted President Reagan last week to announce sanctions aimed at closing it until security was improved.

The plan agreed here takes in Palestinian refugee camps near the airport which were besieged for five weeks in May and June by

Amal militiamen backed by Shi'ite army units.

Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt Tuesday discussed the security plan with Palestinian leaders of the Damascus-based "national salvation front", which opposes Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Karami said the leaders rejected "all kinds of self-security for any Lebanese or Palestinian groups."

On the national level, the leaders vowed to renew support for the Lebanese "national resistance" fighting Israeli-backed militiamen and Israeli troops occupying a border "security zone" in South Lebanon.

They urged the creation of a new legislature and constitution "based on equality," an apparent reference to the current Christian-biased parliamentary system.

They also recommended establishing compulsory military service and reorganising the Lebanese army, which has remained largely split along religious lines since militia battles erupted in 1983 and 1984.

## 2 SLA men die, Israelis wounded in suicide attacks

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Two cars driven by suicide bombers exploded at the entrance to Israel's "security zone" in South Lebanon Tuesday, killing more than 10 people, military sources told Reuters.

The explosions, within 15 minutes of each other, were the most serious attacks on SLA targets since Israel announced completion of its withdrawal a month ago.

One of the cars exploded at an SLA checkpoint near Hasbaya at the northeastern edge of the zone, killing at least two SLA soldiers and as many as 10 civilians, the sources said.

The Israeli military command said two Israeli soldiers attached to the Israeli army liaison unit in South Lebanon were wounded when a Lebanese car exploded at Ras Al Bityada, on the coastal road about six kilometres north of the Israeli border.

The soldiers were evacuated for treatment to hospital in Nahariya, military sources said.

Timor Goksel, spokesman of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, said the explosion took place at the checkpoint at the northern end of Israel's "security zone."

Goksel said two soldiers of the Israeli-backed militia and a 13-year-old Lebanese boy were brought to the U.N. hospital in Naqoura for treatment following the attack, and one of the soldiers was being operated on.

Israeli military sources said about 10 SLA soldiers were wounded in a second car-bomb attack at Hasbaya, 16 kilometres northeast of the Israeli border town of Metulla, but further details were not immediately available.

Goksel said the Hasbaya attack took place at 4.15 p.m. and the Ras Al Bityada attack about 15 minutes later.

## East-West summit should be well prepared, paper says

MOSCOW (R) — The forthcoming summit between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev must be well-prepared and should focus on security and arms control issues, according to the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta.

In a clear hint at Soviet hopes for progress at the Geneva arms control talks, the paper's political observer Vitaly Kobyshev said the time before the meeting should be spent solving concrete questions and reaching accords wherever possible.

"As far as the Soviet-American summit meeting is concerned... the main thing is that it should be properly prepared, its results should be effective and the remaining months should be used to the full to solve concrete questions and reach corresponding agreements wherever possible," he said.

At the centre of the discussions should of necessity be questions of

security and the limitation of the arms race," Kobyshev added.

Washington and Moscow announced simultaneously last week the two superpower leaders would meet on Nov. 19 and 20.

The article, published by TASS news agency, also referred to Mr. Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to France.

Kobyshev dismissed suggestions that Moscow was trying to drive a wedge between Europe and the United States, saying Washington was responsible for any rifts because of its political and economic policies and its "adventurist" plans for a space-based antimissile defence.

Diplomats say Moscow approves of France's reservations about Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" scheme and its position on arms issues in Europe generally, and Mr. Gorbachev's visit to Paris in October could seek to make the most of differences with the U.S.

## ASEAN meeting ends with appeal to Hanoi

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Foreign ministers from South-East Asia ended two days of talks Tuesday with an appeal to Vietnam to respond positively to their latest peace moves on Kampuchea.

The ministers from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei proposed indirect peace talks between Hanoi and anti-Vietnamese guerrillas in Kampuchea as a first step to a settlement of the six-and-a-half year conflict.

They have also endorsed a separate Indonesian initiative which calls for a settlement in Kampuchea to be linked with the normalisation of relations between the United States and Vietnam.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja told reporters that the process of normalisation would help solve the issue of almost 2,500 American servicemen still unaccounted for since the Vietnam War.

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) ministers will discuss their peace moves with foreign ministers from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the European Community and Japan later this

week. Mr. Mochtar said Vietnam's willingness to settle the missing servicemen issue augured well for resolving the Kampuchean issue.

Vietnam, which has an estimated 160,000 to 180,000 troops in Kampuchea, has yet to formally respond to ASEAN's call for indirect talks with guerrilla leaders.

Vietnam has indicated it would not accept the proposal but ASEAN officials said it might change its mind as the so-called proximity talks would allow the Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh to participate as part of the Vietnamese delegation.

Despite the peace gestures, an ASEAN communiqué issued at the end of the conference condemned Vietnam's military actions in Kampuchea, which it said posed a serious threat to regional security.

The communiqué also accused Vietnam of forcing thousands of Khmer civilians to work in war zones and resettling a growing number of Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchea.

The ASEAN ministers also called for a global war on drug trafficking and abuse.

## Tamils continue protests against peace talks

COLOMBO (Agencies) — Schools and shops in the northern capital Jaffna closed Tuesday after thousands of people took to the streets to protest at peace talks between Tamil separatists and the Sri Lankan government.

Residents said militants distributed leaflets saying Tamils should not sit down for talks with a government that had committed injustices against their community.

The government opened secret talks Monday with Tamil politicians and separatist guerrillas in the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan to find ways to end violence between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils.

The Bhutanese embassy in Delhi said Tuesday's session was expected to concentrate on issues dividing the two sides.

The Tamils say they are treated as second-class citizens and thousands demonstrated in Jaffna Monday shouting "we don't want talks" and "we want a separate state."

Political sources said the protests were organised by Tamil militants who have been fighting for the past decade for an independent state.

An Indian newspaper quoted a guerrilla leader Tuesday as saying his group would accept local self-government in a united Sri Lanka.

K. Uma Maheswaran, leader of the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), told the Patriot newspaper it would put forward the proposal at the Thimpu talks.

But PLOTE is not part of the alliance linking four other guerrilla groups who are attending the talks, along with their main political party, the Tamil United Liberation Front.

CEROLL  
Budapest

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## Hussein watches dawn exercises, air display

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, watched military exercises organised by the army headquarters and met with officers and troops taking part in exercises held Monday at dawn.

Aircraft from the Royal Jordanian Airforce participated in the exercises which included dropping large numbers of paratroopers and equipment over the exercise area.

King Hussein was briefed on the stages of the exercise and the air operations, which entailed air bombardments of different targets.

Also included were air transport operations of troops from and to air bases.

After the exercises, the King toured the training grounds and inspected radar equipment employed in the exercises and other modern equipment. Later he watched an air display by Jordanian airforce planes.

Attending the exercises with the King were his son Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein, Prince Talal bin Muhammad, Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid bin Shaker and senior army officers.

## S.Korean envoy arrives with message for King

AMMAN (J.T.) — A South Korean presidential envoy has arrived in Amman with a message to His Majesty King Hussein from President Chun Doo Hwan.

Mr. Duwan Pong, who is also chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Korean National Assembly, will spend five days in Jordan during which he will be received in audience by King Hussein.

He will also hold talks with Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al

Lawzi and Akel Al Fayed, and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri to discuss his country's relations with Jordan and cooperation in different fields. The talks will also cover the Middle East issue and the situation in the Korean peninsula.

Upon his arrival at the Queen Alia International Airport, Mr. Pong was met by Deputy Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Ismail Hijazi and a representative of the Foreign Ministry.

## Princess Basma visits site of Nuzha community centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Basma was Tuesday briefed on the different stages of a centre at Nuzha district which will offer social services to the local community. The project, being set up on an area of 800 square metres, is being carried out through a donation by the Amman Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber board members who met with Princess Basma at the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (JAJSWF) headquarters outlined the main details of the project which is expected to cost JD 88,000. The centre is surrounded by a piece of land, estimated at four dunums and which was donated by Amman Municipality, a chamber spokesman said.

The whole project is expected to be completed in July 1986 and will be operational in the following month. It will be run in cooperation with a specialised charitable society and members of the local community, the spokesman said. The meeting with Princess Basma was attended by JAJSWF's committee in charge of projects.

This centre, he added, will organise special children programmes, training courses for women and will offer health guidance sessions for the local community.

The whole project is expected to be completed in July 1986 and will be operational in the following month. It will be run in cooperation with a specialised charitable society and members of the local community, the spokesman said. The meeting with Princess Basma was attended by JAJSWF's committee in charge of projects.

## Charitable society takes over regional centre for retarded

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agreement was signed in Amman Tuesday for operating the Nazek Al Hariri centre for special education built at Dabouk, 12 kilometres south west of here. The centre was a donation by Mrs. Nazek Al Hariri, wife of Lebanese millionaire Rafik Al Hariri.

The JD 1.5 million centre is being prepared and equipped to serve as a national and regional centre to care for mentally retarded children, according to a spokesman for the National Society for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded, which will

take charge of the centre under the agreement.

When completed, the centre will offer special education and rehabilitation services for up to 200 mentally retarded children under the supervision of specialists, the spokesman added. The centre is being supervised by an 11-member board of trustees chaired by Mrs. Hariri.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan and the society's president, Dr. Fawzi Daud.



Cabinet members attend Tuesday's session of the Lower House of Parliament (Petra photo)

## All set for Fourth Jerash Festival

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — One thousand five hundred Jordanians, 800 foreign participants, 88 local, regional and international cultural and artistic groups representing 21 countries will present 257 different artistic events including theatre, plays, folklore dances, music shows and poetry recitals during the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, scheduled to open at the city of Jerash on Friday.

With such a large number of performances, "Jordan's national festival is placed second on the world chart, following the Edinburgh festival," Jerash Festival Director Mazen Armouti said Tuesday.

During a press conference held at the Jerusalem Media Hotel in Amman, Dr. Armouti told reporters that such a large number of performances is a great achievement for Jordan's five-year old festival of culture and arts.

Her Majesty Queen Noor, chairperson of the festival's national higher committee and organisers of the event are keen to match the "quality of performances to the quantity", he said.

The festival's organisers and supervisors have stressed the concept of balance in two areas: geographical distribution and the types of presentations, Dr. Armouti added.

A comprehensive geographical coverage of 21 international and Arab contributions in the festival will feature Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Qatar, Algeria, Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Spain, the U.S., Canada, Poland and Jordan.

A break down of the types of performances is based on seven categories which are: theatre, music and song, folklore dances, poetry evenings, ballet, fashion shows and exhibitions.

### Theatrical variety

The twelve plays to be performed at the festival are seven plays for adults and five plays for children including three puppet theatre shows. Out of the seven adult plays, there will be "A Thousand and One Tales of Souk Okaz", a pan-Arab play, and "Nine", a choreodrama and a joint presentation from Lebanon and Belgium.

Twenty music and song troupes are represented by 10 local groups, six Arab groups and four foreign groups and they will perform a variety of musical shows ranging from classical Arabic and Western to Jazz, rock'n'roll, military music and popular songs. There are sixteen local and international folklore troupes, ten of which are local, five are foreign and one Arab.

Thirty-four poets, 20 of which are Arab, will participate in the festival's 13 poetry recital sessions which cover classical and popular poetry. "Such a large number of poetry recitals places the Jerash Festival as the number one poetry festival in the area", Dr. Armouti added.

Three ballet shows and musicals will take place during the festival representing the United Kingdom, Belgium-Lebanon and the U.S.

In addition, there will be an Iraqi Fashion Show of Iraqi costumes throughout ages and four exhibitions of handicrafts, children's books, modern art and antiquities.

Dr. Armouti said that this is the first time in the history of the festival that the programme committee had to turn down 17 foreign contributions and 16 local groups who wanted to perform during the festival either due to their quality of performance or because of the short period of the festival.

In response to a question on the festival's organisation and services, Dr. Armouti said that the organisers will not sell more tickets than the actual capacity of each theatre, in order to maintain a quiet and well-organised atmosphere and audience.

### Parking, transport facilities

Special parking lots have been allocated to accommodate 5,000 cars and three buses will carry the visitors from the car-parks to the



festival's main gates free of charge in order to avoid traffic jams and for people's convenience, he explained.

The entry and exit gates will be checked by well-trained staff to control people's admittance and exit since more than 150,000 visitors are expected to attend the festival, Dr. Armouti said.

Police forces and security guards will patrol the site constantly and special kiosks for food and beverages have been established to sell basic commodities according to the Ministry of Supply, price lists, he added.

A ticket office has been set up at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) in Amman which will sell entry and theatre tickets until July 10. Remaining tickets will be sold during the festival at the RCC and at the festival site. Entry tickets are JD 1, and children under six years will have free admission but are required to buy tickets for admission to the theatres, Dr. Armouti said.

Dr. Armouti strongly believes that the festival serves "social justice" since it allows people with low incomes who have never had the chance to travel abroad to interact with other cultures and people in Jordan. He also said that it gives the chance to see events which could never afford to have seen otherwise.

In response to a question on what the three previous Jerash festivals have already achieved within the many aims of the festival which are to revive Jordanian culture, heritage, folklore and art to support the country's national economy and to promote international and domestic tourism, Dr. Armouti said that the outcomes of the past three Jerash Festivals were "very encouraging as local culture and art were revived since a number of domestic troupes prospered after these three festivals."

A lot of local plays would have never had the chance to stage their shows if the Jerash Festival and the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education did not offer both direct and indirect support for their productions, he continued. "The festival is allocating JD 80,000 out of its budget every year to support local theatre," Dr. Armouti emphasised.

Also, the festival has promoted domestic tourism and a study prepared last year revealed that the number of people who attended the third Jerash Festival reached 140,000, he said.

### Bridging cultures

He went on to say that the festival has succeeded in "bridging the cultural gaps between Jordan and other countries and that it has facilitated cultural and human interaction between Jordanians and other nations of the world."

Citing examples of human and cultural interaction through the festival Dr. Armouti said that the U.S. Kawahadi Indian Dancers (boy-scouts) will meet with the Shishan folklore troupe who are mainly youngsters. The festival's administration has also organised meetings between Arab and foreign theatre groups and members of the Jordanian music and theatre leagues.

The event also has introduced Jordan as a country for cultural and artistic reflections and has helped in showing "Jordan's true image", Dr. Armouti stated.

Although there are certain goals which can not be measured through numbers, there are "seeds of goals which are being planted now and which will offer results later", Elaborating, Dr. Armouti said that national pride through realising the importance of our country's culture, heritage and folklore is heavily encouraged through the festival.

Jordanian promotion abroad is increasing and in the future, the country will have an excellent reputation as a centre of civilisation, art and culture, he said.

### Publicity

Many articles and reports have been published about the three previous Jerash Festivals in some of the world's leading newspapers and magazines apart from the numerous documentaries, and films which were displayed on various international networks," Dr. Armouti continued.

This year, the festival's organisation in cooperation with the Ministry of Information has invited over 60 international and well-known journalists and art critics to review events of the festival and this "will reflect a bright image of both Jordan and the festival abroad", director of the festival's media coordination committee, Mr. Zaid Fareez said.

He added that three press offices have been established to guide and to offer local and foreign reporters extra information, pamphlets and pictures of the festival, Mr. Fareez said. The three press offices are located at the Yarmouk Liaison Office, the Jerusalem Media Hotel and at the festival's site. In addition, a daily gazette "Here is Jerash 1985" will be published by the media coordination committee, which usually covers the events of the day plus all press releases and other vital information to be used by the journalists, Mr. Fareez pointed out.

"Two thousand entry permits have already been released to journalists, members of the various committees and other officials," Dr. Armouti said.

## Lower House endorses eight laws in extraordinary session

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament Tuesday rejected one draft law pertaining to trade brokers and commissioners and endorsed eight laws concerning Jordan Radio and Television, the Civil Aviation Authority, the Jordan Engineers Association and the Jordan Electricity Authority after slight amendments to certain articles in the laws.

The extraordinary session, which was presided over by Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed, and attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali and cabinet ministers, suggested marginal amendments to the rejected law.

One of the amendments forbids any broker or commissioner from mediating in the selling, buying or importing of weapons, military accessories and ammunition belonging to the armed forces. Violators will be subject to severe penalties under the new amendment.

The draft laws had been tackled by the house's legal committee in the presence of Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh and the engineers association president, Mr. Ibrahim Abu Ayyash.

One of the association's new laws stipulates that the study period for engineers and applied engineers in a university, college or institute should not be less than four scholastic years or its equivalent after obtaining a high school degree in science subjects.

Deputy Salman Judat suggested the addition of the credit hour system, which is applied in some universities, including the University of Jordan. He defended his suggestion saying that some students enroll in summer courses thereby reducing their study period. When the suggestion was put to the vote it was endorsed.

A written objection presented by deputy Laith Shbeilat, who is on ten-day leave, called for exempting the association from postal stamp fees for local circulation letters.

Deputy Shbeilat, who is a member of the association, had submitted his objection to the legal committee during its preliminary discussions.

The objection, however, failed to secure enough votes to be passed in the law.

Deputy Salman Judat pointed out that if such an exemption was granted to the engineers association, it should be applied to all other associations. Deputy Yusef Al Athem, defending Mr. Shbeilat's objection, said that more than 12 thousand engineers are deprived of scientific up-to-date knowledge because of stamp costs.

Deputy Ahmad Kofahi, during the two-hour, sedate session, proposed several amendments but failed to secure enough votes from his fellow deputies to support his suggestions. His first suggestion

was in regard to the oath for engineers as stipulated in the law. Dr. Kofahi suggested changing the oath in a way that more prominence would be given to God's name. Deputy Yusef Adem supported Dr. Kofahi's suggestion.

However, Deputy Ma'arouf Rabah pointed out that the existing oath's principle is to swear by God's name which, he said, comes at the beginning of the oath. When voting on the issue the house passed the law as it had been approved by the legal committee and rejected Dr. Kofahi's proposal.

Another five laws which had been passed by the house's legal committee and another three from the financial committee were approved in the session. The house approved a civil aviation law No. 5 for the year 1980 as passed to it by the legal committee. The legal committee had earlier introduced slight amendments to several articles.

A draft law to merge Radio Jordan and Jordan Television into one organisation was approved as it had been passed to the house by the cabinet. However, slight changes had been introduced by the legal committee.

The law stipulates that the newly-formed institution is considered as a substitute for both Jordan Television and Radio Jordan. All rights and finances of the former institutions are to be transferred to the new one which in return will be responsible for the commitments of the two institutions.

The house also passed an amended law to replace land registering fees law for the year 1984.

A JEA law for the year 1985 was also endorsed in addition to three laws submitted to the house by its financial committee.

## Convict hangs for murder, kidnapping

AMMAN (J.T.) — A criminal was hanged at Al Mahatta prison Monday after being convicted of murdering a four-year-old girl and abducting a 15-year old young woman. A prison source told the Jordan Times that 22-year old Ahmad Dheeb Kana'an from Zarqa was arrested in June 1984 and tried by a criminal court for killing the young girl, identified as F.A. and for kidnapping a woman identified as S.A.A., whom he had seduced and later forced to help him carry out his crime.

The criminal spent a whole year in jail during which time he was tried by the court, the source said. The man had kidnapped the woman at Zarqa and forced her to live with him after raping her, the source explained. Soon afterwards he abducted the four-year-old girl from Al Hussein refugee camp in Amman in order to deceive his neighbours in Sweleh, where he later moved, into believing that they were a family of three.

The murderer then embarked on acts of theft and robbery in order to make a living. At the same time he systematically tortured the child to keep her from crying. In the course of the investigations and trial, the murderer admitted torturing the child by beating her with a water tube, leaving her unattended and lying on the floor and pouring cold water on her. The torture eventually led to her death, the source said.

## IDB to grant JD 300,000 to salt refinery project

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) has decided to grant Al Azraq Cooperative Society JD 300,000 to help finance the establishment of a plant to produce refined salt for domestic as well as industrial purposes.

The cooperative society, which was established in 1955 as "savings" and loans organisation, has been collecting salt through the

traditional method of digging up evaporated salt and supplying the local market on behalf of Azraq residents. The new plant would apply the "counter current water process" to refine and purify crude salt and is expected to be operational by June 1986.

The project is seen as a dramatic turn in the life of the residents of Azraq, located some 120 kilometres northeast of Amman,

## EXHIBITION OF COMPUTERS AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

will be opened today at the exhibitions hall of

RIAD CENTRE - Jabal Amman - Third Circle

The exhibition will be open to the public from today and until Monday evening 15.7.85. Participating in the exhibition are a large group of specialised companies. The exhibition has been organised by the Jordanian International Establishment which had successfully mounted several other exhibitions last year. The exhibition will be open from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. until 9 p.m.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Irbid women's federation cables Rifai

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Tuesday received a cable from Dr. Eideh Al Mutlaq, the president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women Irbid branch, in which she thanked him for the government's decision to grant Jordanian women the right to participate in the People's Army. She said participation in the People's Army gives women a good opportunity for taking part in building up the country.

### Dakhqan visits vets association

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan Tuesday called at the Jordanian Veterinarians Association and met with the association's president and board members. They discussed ways to improve the conditions of Jordanian vets employed by the government and the condition of vets in the occupied Arab territories and their needs. Mr. Dakhqan outlined his ministry's plans for developing animal wealth in Jordan and the agricultural sector in general.

### Masri receives Mexican envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mexico's non-resident ambassador to Jordan Francisco Gonzalez De Cossio called on Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Tuesday to bid him farewell after being transferred to another post. The ambassador, who has been based in Jeddah, became Mexico's non-resident ambassador to Jordan in 1982.

### Balqa prepares for college exams

SALT (Petra) — The Education Department in Balqa Governorate has completed preparations for holding a comprehensive examination for community college students in the Balqa region on July 13, a committee spokesman said. He said that 11 examination halls have been set up in Salt and 80 supervisors have been appointed to invigilate the examinations. According to the spokesman 717 students will be taking this year's comprehensive examinations.



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	1 Person	2 Persons	1 Person	2 Persons	
Bed & Breakfast	8,500	11,000	11,000	15,000	23,000
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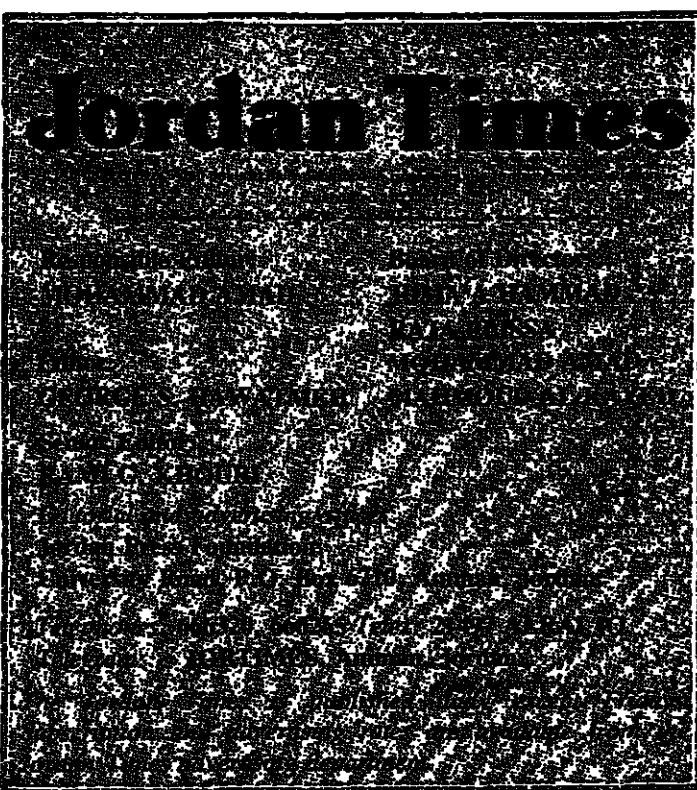
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## Mission for solidarity

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's visit to Saudi Arabia yesterday came at a crucial time in inter-Arab relations. The state of affairs in the Arab World has reached unacceptable new lows — to the extent that disunity and constant infighting in Arab ranks are threatening our people's identity and purpose. Only our enemies benefit from this deterioration. And therefore the slide has to be stopped and action taken at all levels to prevent real disasters from happening.

The King has, on several occasions, pointed out the need to rise above differences in order to reestablish Arab solidarity and the unity of purpose. But if two or three Arab states are unwilling to work towards this end, they should not be allowed to veto the will of the majority — let alone given the chance to obstruct the path to pan-Arab reconciliation and understanding.

The King will have no doubt made his thinking and Jordan's position on this question clear to King Fahd and other Saudi leaders. And we are indeed heartened to hear that the two leaders have now totally agreed on the necessity for holding the Arab summit. Saudi Arabia's role in cementing Arab ties cannot be denied, and we expect from the kingdom to strengthen its efforts, and use the leverage it has, in order to convince other Arabs of the wisdom of holding the summit conference. Is it not plain for everybody that such a meeting is the right forum to discuss differences where they exist among brothers? Why should any Arab leader object to meet fellow heads of state citing the erroneous belief of trying to narrow differences before any meaningful dialogue can be opened to solve problems?

The King said recently he intended to visit a number of Arab states to ensure their support for Jordan's position on the summit. We certainly hope these states will be as receptive as Saudi Arabia to the call for convening the much-delayed conference or the extraordinary session that Morocco has called for.

It is imperative for Arab leaders to get together to discuss their common problems and challenges. But, more importantly, it is their duty to rebuild Arab solidarity at all costs and under all circumstances.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: King emphasises Alia's role

SINCE ITS establishment Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has played a leading role in promoting Jordan's image abroad and in acting as a bridge of friendship and understanding linking Jordan with the outside world. It is because this establishment has made so many successes and realised many achievements that it has become the target of terrorists' bullets and cowardly acts that come from criminal people and outlaws. In his message to the chairman of Alia's board of directors, King Hussein pointed out all these facts and called on the Alia management to pursue its leading role and carry on with its mission regardless of the obstacles and the terrorists' attempts directed against it and against Jordan as a whole.

Jordan, which possesses few natural resources, is rich with skilled manpower, and its people are continuously striving to achieve progress, something which displeased the terrorists and implanted malice in their hearts against the Jordanian family as a whole.

In his message the King stressed the need for Alia to abort all terrorists' attempts of doing harm to the country and its economic and social institutions and to foil their plans designed to isolate Jordan and cut it off from its friends and from the civilised world.

#### Al Dustour: A reflection of popular feelings

KING HUSSEIN's message to the chairman of Alia's board of directors Monday reflects the feelings of all the citizens of Jordan towards the national airline and their appreciation of the great efforts of its staff. The message manifested the resentment by King Hussein and the members of the Jordanian family of terrorist actions levelled against Alia. The King cited the hijack and the destruction of a Alia plane during the criminal attacks on the refugee camps in Beirut by a group of criminals who claim there are Arabs and Muslims but whose members are in fact intent on distorting the image of the Arab Nation before the world.

Future Arab generations will feel ashamed of this group which tried to bargain with the Arab Nation, offering to release the plane and the hostages in exchange for the eviction of all the refugees from their camps. The plane was destroyed and the refugees viciously attacked when Jordan refused to deal with the terrorists.

The group of terrorists in Lebanon would have met no success in their actions had they not received unlimited help and support and blessing by a number of Arab capitals. The destruction of the Alia plane in Beirut was an outcome of the unholy alliance between the terrorists and the Arab capitals which later offered to mediate with the terrorists and the murderers. These acts of terror against Alia can only strengthen the national airline's determination to pursue its course and maintain its mission of building bridges of understanding and friendship between Jordan and the outside world.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Reality of the Syrian role

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in Lebanon reveal beyond doubt the reality about the Syrian role which is full of contradictions and falsehoods. Damascus has been claiming it was escalating the struggle against the Zionist enemy at a time when it was really paving the ground for providing guarantees for the safety of the northern borders of Israel with Lebanon. The Syrians have been behind the war of genocide launched against the refugee camps in Beirut and behind forcing the Palestine Liberation Army to leave Lebanon.

The Syrians went a step further by pulling their troops from eastern Lebanon as part of a plan to keep South Lebanon from any Palestinian elements trying to launch resistance activity against Israel from the north. The same terrorists who attacked the refugee camps were behind the hijack of the Alia plane in Beirut.

King Hussein said that such terrorist activity will be confronted and Jordan will bear responsibility for combating terrorism and other campaigns designed to liquidate the Palestinian cause or impose hegemony on the Palestinian people.

# An open letter to George Shultz

Dr. Nayer S. Zubi

IN HIS declaration on "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" John Maynard Keynes, a preeminent economist and a master in describing men, left not only a controversy for economists, but also a vivid portrayal of the key participants of the peace conference: Clemenceau, George, Orlando, and Wilson. To the people of the Middle East, however, that conference meant Wilson's 14 points. Above all, it meant his declaration of self-determination as "an imperative principle of action which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril." How much more nowadays do we need the courage of those words, and the wisdom and vision of his contemporary Emir Faisal, the Arab representative, who, when addressing Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, said: "We felt that the Arabs and Jews are cousins in race, suffering similar oppressions at the hands of powers stronger than them and by happy coincidence have been able to take the first step towards the attainment of their national ideals together. I look forward, and my people with me look forward, to a future in which we will help you and you will help us, so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their place in the community of civilised peoples of the world."

It seems obvious from the post-1967 war failures of American foreign policy in the Middle East, that incremental thinking without the umbrella of viable principles that elicits universal support will be destined to unmitigated disaster. Barring such a principle, one would expect more political paralysis, progressive technocracy, and the inevitable permanent deterioration of peace prospects in the Middle East. Over the years the drift of American foreign policy, specifically the U.S. position towards the settlements on the West Bank and Gaza, symbolises American abandonment of moral imperatives for perceived interests. And this has been compounded by Israeli intransigence as exemplified in the rise to influence of Messrs. Begin, Shamir, and Sharon. In truth Israel is no longer led by free thinkers, idealists and revolutionaries but by a host of technicians, generals and party managers, to paraphrase Nahum Goldman's words.

Mr. Secretary, let me if I may, point out that America's foreign policy here has failed because of an unbalanced approach to the Middle East problem, and because of a basic defect in the U.S.-Middle East connection. It can be summarised in a famous story of Nahum Goldman, at one time president of World Jewish Congress: A man kneels under a streetlight at night, looking for something. Another man passes by, wants to help him, bends down, and starts looking around. "What have you lost?" asks the new comer. "My briefcase," the first man answers. As they do not find anything, the second man asks again. "Are you sure you lost it here?" "No," is the answer, "on the other side of the street, in the dark corner."

"So why do you look for it here?"

Because there is more light here."

The moral of the story is that America sees the Middle East's significance in terms of an energy and strategic base, and in terms of a strong Jewish lobby, instead of focusing on moral imperatives. After all, the light is focused there.

The most casual glance at the headlines of the press, or at the studies of the learned journals of strategy, are sufficient to

bring home the importance of the Middle East. This part of the world possesses two thirds of the world's oil proven reserve which is itself a most important fact. But, Mr. Secretary, we are not a barrel of oil, or simply a waterway. We are not just a crossing bridge or a missing link in a perceived alliance. We are humans with human desires and hopes, we are proud of our tradition, heritage, and our culture. And, if America is the daughter of Europe as de Gaulle once said, then Europe is the daughter of the Middle East. Suffice it if I use your words of Aug. 16, 1982, "the brilliant Arab Heritage of science, culture, and thought has fresh dynamism. Working together with us, Arab friends can contribute much, not only to our bilateral interests and those of the region, but to the global future of the world economy as well."

This is also amply demonstrated by President Reagan's quote of Ibn Khaldun to defend his economic programme. A quote which says much of supply-side economics is:

"In the early stages of the state, taxes are light, enterprise develops. And as business prospers, the total yield of taxation grows. As time passes and kings succeed each other they impose fresh taxes on their subjects until taxation deprives them of their gains. Consequently, production falls off, and with it the yield of taxation. The rulers may, mistakenly, try to remedy this decrease by raising the rate of the taxes until production begins to decline owing to the despair of business men and the population. The main injury of this process is felt by the state, just as the main benefit of better business conditions is enjoyed by it."

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main benefit of better business conditions is enjoyed by it."

Promotion of perceived mutual interests lies in strengthening the common denominator in our cultures and civilisations. This will pave the way for the Middle East's return as a positive force furthering human well being. A glorious past, a disappointing present, and a demanding future, coupled with the disheartening feeling of being an invaded territory are prescriptions for frustration. If the history is to be our guide, Mr. Secretary, the Middle East with its Islamic character, will not only be able to tolerate, but will enjoy the diversity of its many subcultures. If this return is to come about, we do tolerate. After all the concentration camps did not take place in Palestine. After all, anti-Semitism is not in the Middle Eastern dictionary. So much for the U.S.-Middle East link.

Allow me now, if I may, to address you with a few remarks regarding the imbalance in U.S. foreign policy dealing with Middle Eastern problems which I feel your qualities are most apt in resolving. After all, George Shultz apolitical inclination was a source of unspeakable strength in the eventful years of the 1970s that included among other things, the economic Camp David of 1971, and Watergate. In his review of your 1949 MIT thesis Professor Lyte of NYU recognised a character that accompanied you throughout your career be it academic, government, or business, where he said, "the facts have been gathered from all sides and presented without bias." Fairness and honesty came to mean George Shultz in the stormy years of Washington D.C. of the 1970s. You gained as the nation's 62nd secretary of labour the praise of Henry Ford

and George Meany — difficult indeed. "If you do not trust George Shultz, the whole country would be in the soup", so contended the distinguished columnist Bill Safire.

Mr. Shultz, all the characteristics you have, guided as they were by the principle of the founding fathers of your great nation, are the cornerstones for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

When Mr. Begin became prime minister of Israel and when Rabbi Meir Kahane was elected to the Knesset we were alarmed but we cheered democracy. People we believe have the right to choose their representatives. But the principle does not seem to apply unequivocally to the Palestinian people whose representatives can be vetoed at the whim of Israel.

Mr. Shultz, the plight of the "Falasha" has a humane dimension, so does the plight of the Palestinian people. The concentration camps and the atrocities of the Nazi regime against the Jews and freedom fighters in the 1940s whose victims you honoured at Yad Vashem memorial last May, is a black spot in the history of civilisation, and should never be allowed to happen again. One also should remember that the Al Ansar camp, and the "Iron fist" policy in southern Lebanon, and Israeli measures in the West Bank and Gaza differ only in degree and scale but not necessarily in spirit. Your words to the council of the Jewish Federation should equally apply to the Palestinians. "No people understand better than you the fragility of the restraints that holds civilised society together, because no one knows better the profound inhumanity of which darker recess of human nature are capable." Victims of oppression must be heard.

Sabra and Shatila did not fade from our memories. As a matter of fact the two camps symbolise a continuing tragedy, a continuing tragedy.

Mr. Shultz, the huge military and economic aid to one side, simultaneously denying the stinger missiles to the other side is not just, and has been guided by strong lobbies looking over the shoulders of representatives and senators on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Shultz, likening the contrast to the founding fathers of the American republic and defending the right of the Falkland Island residents to self-determination would be inconsistent with refusal of recognition of the PLO as a liberation movement, and the legitimate right of the Palestinians to self-determination. This right should be recognised. The security of all parties to the conflict should be addressed, a position abbreviated by His Majesty King Hussein's "territory for peace" principle.

While the challenges remain formidable, the opportunities for a lasting and broader peace are possible. Early in your career you had been the labour-management czar, and a recognised negotiator of world finances. In the words of my friend and teacher Arthur Laffer, your advisor and consultant in the Nixon years, George Shultz is "a genius at bringing divergent views together". Now the history is setting the stage for you to put your mark on American foreign policy, a mark that would be tuned with the most stunning electoral victory by a president in your nation's history. A mark that he rightly deserves!

Dr. Nayer S. Zubi is a Jordanian scholar who teaches business at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles

## Arab assumption over Reagan's second presidency proves false

By Muhammad Hallaj

DURING THE last U.S. presidential election campaign, a view prevailed in the Arab World that the second Reagan administration would follow a more even-handed policy regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict than the first. This view was based on the assumption that since Reagan is not eligible to run for a third time, he would be freed of domestic Zionist pressure. The endless procession of Arab heads of state to Washington attests to the fact that they truly believe that theory.

It has already been demonstrated, in the months since Reagan's re-election, that his administration — as Israel's prime minister, Shimon Peres, recently put it — is "the friendliest ever" toward Israel. Only during the past few weeks, the Reagan administration took the following measures to strengthen its solidarity with its "strategic ally" in the Middle East:

1. The Reagan administration approved Israel's request for \$1.5 billion in supplementary aid to rescue its ailing economy. A congressional committee, which could not wait for a green light from the White House, approved the extra grant to Israel without dissent.
2. Legislation to set up a "free trade area" between Israel and the U.S. is progressing smoothly and is nearing conclusion. Very shortly, Israel will become the first country ever to enjoy such favouritism from the U.S.
3. The U.S. navy has begun to

use Israeli "Kfir" fighters, and has given an \$80m maintenance contract to Israel Aircraft Industries.

4. The U.S. has replaced its traditional (French) supplier of 120mm mortar guns with an Israeli supplier.

5. The U.S. navy has decided to invest \$300m in the expansion of shipbuilding facilities in Haifa in preparation for joint Israeli-American production of submarines.

6. The Reagan administration included Israel among countries it invited to participate in research for its "Star Wars" programme.

7. The U.S. government is doing all it can to quiet possible criticism of Israel in connection with the recent revelation of the illegal sale of 800 krytons, devices used for timing nuclear explosions, to Israel.

8. Under the guise of "combating international terrorism," the U.S. has been conscripted in Israel's war against the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance to its will.

9. Diplomatically, Israel has come to own America's vote in international forums. Israel's objections are automatically translated into U.S. vetoes.

In fact, the Reagan administration seems to be intent on implementing the Zionist lobby's plan to integrate the economic and military infrastructures of Israel and the U.S. Militarily, economically, and diplomatically, Israel and the U.S. are increasingly becoming a single actor in the Middle East.

The view that the second Reagan administration would be more even-handed regarding America's relations in the Middle East suffers from two basic fallacies.

1. The American president, during his second term of office, is free from domestic pressure groups: in fact, the U.S. president, being the head of one of the major political parties, continues to cater to special interests for partisan reasons even when he himself is concluding his own political career.

2. The U.S. government supports Israel because of domestic Zionist influence; this is only half of the truth. In reality, the U.S. supports Israel for a variety of reasons among which is that it considers it a partner in a joint effort to impose hegemony over the Middle East. As Professor Noam Chomsky said in his recent book, *The Fateful Triangle*, it is U.S. support for Israel which makes the Zionist lobby influential and not the other way around.

The U.S. is not naturally inclined to be fair toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is an Arab assumption based on the simplistic belief that since it is the Arabs who have what the U.S. needs (oil and strategic territory), then it is in America's interest not to antagonise them.

The weakness of this Arab assumption is that the U.S. is getting what it needs from the Arabs without the need to reciprocate, the favour.

An American businessman who identified himself as a senior executive with Exxon Corporation recently said that he had always supported a fairer U.S. position on Arab causes, but that he has been wondering if he should continue to care. When he was pressed for an explanation he said: "I have always believed that if we did not treat the Arabs fairly our interests would suffer, but they don't seem to."

During recent congressional hearings on the "Jerusalem bill" which sought a congressional resolution in favour of transferring the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem, a congressman expressed impatience with a witness who warned that such an act would harm U.S. interests. The congressman said: "We heard such nonsense before."

The idea that American disregard of Arab feelings and interests can be detrimental to the U.S. is no longer credible in America. The U.S. is not likely to risk the wrath of Israel and its friends in America unless it has a powerful incentive to do so. Only the Arabs can give it that incentive by putting a sufficiently high price tag on its "strategic alliance" with Israel.

America's policy in the Middle East will not change unless it is made more costly. Otherwise, expecting a meaningful change in U.S. policy is a form of self-deception.

The next minister of justice is likely to be told to find a legal way of doing it. Every piece of paper has loopholes, so there must be some in the constitution," said the source who asked not to be named.

At his post-victory news conference, Mugabe pledged to move vigorously towards a socialist one-party state within the next five years.

Many blacks and whites are opposed to the plan. "I am totally opposed to a one-party state even if god is the leader of that party," said a black journalist who also requested anonymity.

Olley Maruma, a London-educated Harare artist, said one-party government would certainly lead to totalitarianism, abuse of human rights and corruption.

Nkomo affirmed Sunday that "we (PF-ZAPU) shall remain as a party in parliament and we shall play our part in that parliament."

Official sources said the government will be less conciliatory in dealing with its opponents but will still want to maintain economic and political stability.

The harder line is already apparent, with Mugabe saying he will rid the country of whites who do not want to work with the government, abolish the 20 white seats in parliament and ban PF-ZAPU if violence continues in Matabeleland.

Mugabe was infuriated by the outcome of the white election held last week when Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe won 15 of the white seats.

According to the constitution, Mugabe can abolish that provision after May 1987 if he can muster 70 votes in the 100-member parliament.

At his news conference Mugabe reaffirmed his determination to scrap the white seats almost immediately, but did not say how.

He commented: "When a constitution is pitted against the will of the people, then it is no longer a constitution."

## Mugabe's 1-party programme faces stiff opposition despite his win in general polls

By Tonic Sakhalke

HARARE — Zimbabwe's elections gave Prime Minister Robert Mugabe a commanding mandate to rule but they also ensured stiff opposition to his plans for a one-party state, political analysts said.

Last week's poll gave Mugabe a landslide victory. But it reconfirmed Joshua Nkomo as the undisputed leader of the minority Ndebeles and reinstated Ian Smith, the former rebel Rhodesian prime minister, as spokesman for the country's 100,000 whites.

Both men are firmly against one-party rule.

"The election results have shown there are two major black political parties and Mugabe cannot ignore that," said one government official who declined to be named.

All the 63 seats won by Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party came from Shona-speaking areas and Nkomo's PF-ZAPU won all 15 in Matabeleland, home of the Ndebeles.

One source close to the ruling party said Mugabe might still try to achieve his cherished one-party goal before 1990, without tearing up the British-drafted constitution which expires then.

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## Nicaraguan miskitos to return to their troubled homeland after years of struggle

By Francesca Gee

Reuter

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua — Miskito Indian exiles, evicted from their villages close to the Honduran border more than three years ago, have wrested a major concession from Nicaragua's leftist government to return to their homelands.

Some 10,000 Miskitos are packing meagre belongings at resettlement camps and preparing to rebuild shattered homes in villages on the Nicaraguan side of the River Coco close to the Atlantic coast.

The government is eager to end prolonged fighting in the border area where many Miskitos have joined forces with right-wing U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels fighting to overthrow the ruling

Sandinistas.

"We hope that decision will help end the war in the area," said Jose Gonzalez, military commander of the Northern half of the Atlantic coast province of Zelaya.

The English-speaking Miskitos, Nicaragua's largest ethnic minority, have traditionally distrusted the central government in Managua, some 400 kilometres to the southeast.

Distrust turned into open hostility after the Sandinistas took power in 1979, ending decades of right-wing dictatorship.

The Sandinistas began relocating Miskitos in resettlement camps three years ago partly in an effort to bring the benefits of new social reforms to remote Indian lands and partly to defend the population from rebel attacks.

But the campaign was strongly resisted by the Indians whose territory once stretched into large

areas of Honduras and as far south as Costa Rica when Spanish conquerors arrived in the 16th century.

Human rights groups claim that most of Nicaragua's 100,000 Miskitos have been harassed and suffered indignities during their enforced removal.

About 50,000 lived along the River Coco. Of these, 10,000 were deported to settlements in the Tasba Pri area, 80 kilometres to the south, where the Sandinistas provided prefabricated houses, schools and health facilities.

Of the remaining 40,000, half escaped across the river into Honduras and the rest were relocated near Puerto Cabezas or in other parts of the country.

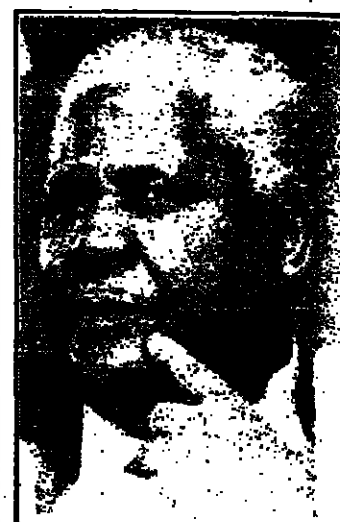
The Sandinistas now admit that their efforts to alter the traditional

life-styles of the Miskitos were misguided and are anxious to repair the damage by granting the Indians a limited degree of regional autonomy.

They are also encouraging native populations to revive their arts and crafts and traditional methods of growing crops, hunting and fishing.

The government has embarked on a project expected to cost several million dollars to resettle Miskitos and smaller Indian tribes in their natural surroundings. The 10,000 camping in Tasba Pri are set to be the first to come home.

The government is hoping that the move will attract most of the 20,000 Miskitos exiled in Honduras back to Nicaragua and that other displaced Indians in the interior of the country will drift back towards their birthplaces.



Joshua Nkomo



# Three-day Jordan Rally kicks off today

By P.V. Vivekanand

AMMAN — Thirty-seven drivers from Jordan and four Gulf Arab countries are geared up to participate in this year's Rothmans Jordan Rally, which begins on Wednesday, and the organisers of the event promise that it will be the most exciting car rally in the Middle East in 1985.

Saeed Al Hajri of Qatar, with his co-driver John Spiller in a Porsche 911SCRS, is in the pole position to race off Wednesday at 3 p.m. from the Marriott Hotel, to be followed by Mohammad Ibn Sulayem of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) behind the wheel of a Toyota Celica Turbo, Michel Saleh of Kuwait (Opel Manta 400), and Jordan's Nabil Karami (Open Ascona 400), Nabil Dirani (Nissan 240 RS) and George Khayyat (Nissan 240RS) in the next five positions.

Ibn Sulayem is leading the contenders for this year's Middle East rally championship with 50 points won in two earlier rounds held in Qatar and Kuwait. Hajri is the next in line with 28 points and Saleh and Mamdouh Khayyat (Toyota Corolla G.T.), the first-ever Saudi national to take part in a Jordan rally, share the third position with 18 points each.

The Jordan Rally, scheduled to be held over Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, though the fourth leg of the six-round Middle East rally championship, is the third actual rallying event of the championship. The third leg, scheduled to be held in Bahrain, was called off. The next two rounds are due to be held in Oman and the UAE before the year is over.

Twenty-six of the participants, including Randa Nabulsi (Renault 17) — the only female driver in the event — are from Jordan, while six others including Saleh, Ahmad Zafiri (Toyota Celica), Fayez Chahab (Mitsubishi Colt), Jamal Marafie (Datsun 160J), L. Featherstonehaugh (Volvo 242) and Ahmad Al Hilal (Range Rover B1) are from Kuwait. The other participants from Qatar, apart from Hajri, is Jaber Al Maari (Toyota Carina), who staged an impressive feat driving in the reverse for over 12 kilometres because of an accident which crippled his car in the 1983 event in Jordan and Abbas Al Mousawi (Daihatsu Rocky).



Saeed Al Hajri and his Porsche SCRS 911 rally car

His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Hussein is ending a self-imposed year-long isolation from rallying and taking part in the 1985 event in a Toyota Corolla. Also, the participation of His Highness Prince Ghazi Ibn Mohiaddin, who will be navigating Samir Al Rifai's Datsun 160JSSS, adds to the royal touch to the event.

Veterans from Jordan taking part in the 1,270-kilometre three-day event include George Haddad (Toyota Celica), Haimat Mufti (Daihatsu Charman), Suhail Marar (Toyota Corolla), Haile Aguilari (Fiat Abarth 130TC), and David Jepson (Talbot Sunbeam), who won the 1984 Jordan National Rally Championship.

The rally is spread over varying terrains in special stages and road sections. On Wednesday, the cars will race off towards the Dead Sea and manoeuvre through the step climbs of Arda and the Dhibin forests before returning to the Marriott. The total distance covered on the day will be 200 kilometres.

On Thursday they will speed off to Petra, negotiating a tough network of special stages through the desert and the King's Highway, and return to Amman in the evening. They repeat the same performance on Friday, clocking a total of 1,000 kilometres in the Amman-Petra route in addition to

the distance covered on Wednesday.

During the overnight stopovers at the Marriott, the cars will be kept inside a locked enclosure and no services or repairs are supposed to be carried out on the vehicle during the stopovers. All such maintenance, service and repairs are only to be carried out at designated points during the course of the actual rallying and the time consumed for the purpose will reflect on the drivers' timings of reporting at various points.

Winners are adjudged on the basis of the total time each driver took to cover the special stages. In the case of the 1985 event, the 42 special stages involved total slightly over 500 kilometres. Time taken by each driver to cover every special stage is entered in a book and the driver whose total timing is the lowest is declared the winner.

"This year, we are offering JD2,500 in cash in addition to the usual trophies," said Derek Ledger, general manager of the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) of Jordan which is organising the event. "Also, every driver who manages to make it to the finishing line will be given a prize," he told the Jordan Times.

Special prizes are also awarded to drivers, co-drivers and vehicles on the basis of the best performance in various classes and

categories of vehicles. For instance, those who are driving in a rallying event for the first time will also be competing for the honours in the Novice Class in the forthcoming event.

Also, prizes will be given to the best performer from each country participating in the event.

The main contenders for the top honours are those driving specially-built rally cars with engine capacity over 1,600 CC under special classifications laid down by the Federation Internationale du Sports Automobile (FISA) which categorises rally vehicles into 12 classes based on the engine capacity. Car groupings are based on the nature of the vehicles — whether specially-built or regulars with modifications etc.

In the 1985 Jordan Rally, Hajri, Ibn Sulayem, Saleh, Karami, Dirani, and George Khayyat are the only drivers driving class Group "B" cars — i.e. fully prepared rally cars.

Zafiri, Haddad, Haimat Mufti, Hani Bisharat (Toyota Corolla), Marri, Marafie, Nabil Saheb (Datsun 160J), Ahmad Al Naser (Mitsubishi Turbo), Khaled Dallal (Daihatsu Charman), Elias Saba (Opel Manta), Rifai, Hassan Aladeed (BMW 320), Mosawi, Nabulsi, Marwan Dajani (Chevrolet Blazer), Abel Elah Malhas (Land Rover pick-up) and Maen Al Hadeed (Mazda 121) are under

Group "S" — very conventional cars with slight modifications.

Mamdouh Khayyat, Jepson, Hamed Ghazi (Opel Manta 2.0), Prince Abdullah, Chahab, Marar, Imad Bustami (Nissan 200 SX), Aguilari, Asa Halabi (Toyota Corolla), Featherstonehaugh, Tareq Bibbeisi (Toyota Corolla), Hilal, Izzat Al Assad (Mini 1275 GT), Ibrahim Madhloum (Mitsubishi Lancer) and Mohammad Nabulsi (Mercedes 280 SL) are grouped under "A" — all vehicles not grouped under "B" or "S".

Prizes are offered in all three groups.

Dirani is leading the contenders for the 1985 Jordan National Rally Championship followed by George Khayyat and Haimat Mufti. Qualifying rounds for the national championship includes four rallying and four speedtests. Two of the rallying events — the Jerash Rally and the Desert Castles Rally — and two of the speedtests were held earlier this year. The third event is the forthcoming round of the Middle East championship and the fourth is due to be held later this year.

"It is the first time that we have so many participants for the Jordan leg of the Middle East rally," Mr. Ledger said. "It also shows that enthusiasm for the sport is growing rapidly in Jordan, which, perhaps, has the largest number of rally cars in the Middle East," he said.

The Jordan Rally, which strictly enforces international regulations governing world racing events, is high on the list of FISA and stands very good chances of being named as one of the 12 FISA world events, according to Mr. Ledger. FISA is sending an observer to the June 10 event, as it has been doing for the past two years.

Furthermore, the 1984 Jordan Rally secured 118 points out of a possible 150 points which qualify a rallying event to be included in the FISA world events. It was more than the Ivory Coast Rally — one of the 12 FISA world events.

Mr. Ledger said he expects the Jordan Rally to be included into the FISA world events in another two years' time. "There may be perhaps about 5,000 rallying events every year around the world and it is indeed a tough task to ensure all FISA regulations are enforced to the letter."

He explained that FISA awards



Mohammad Ibn Sulayem and his Toyota Celica Turbo rally car

points to each rally mainly on the basis of organisation, communications and standard of toughness of the routes involved.

"Mainly we lack high points in communications," Mr. Ledger said. Pointing out that while in most countries hosting world rallying events telephones are easily accessible, he said: "Here, in Hassa, for instance, where we have a special stage, there is only one telephone and if for any reason it breaks down we have to drive over 20 kilometres to the next 'phone'."

"We expect that once these kind of situations are rectified, the Jordan Rally will be nominated as one of the 12 FISA world events," he said.

Turning back to the 1985 Jordan Rally, Mr. Ledger said that over 200 RAC officials and volunteers, including doctors, will be at hand to oversee the smooth running of the event. In addition, over 150 policemen, ambulance teams and two helicopter ambulances will be standing by to attend to emergencies.

Communications between points in the wilderness of the desert and with the central computer centre in Amman which is in charge of results are organised by volunteers from the Royal Jordan

Amateur Radio Society. However, Hisham Al Mufti, chief of results for the rally, expressed reservations over the effectiveness of communications during this year's event. "I understand that there will be only six members of the radio society and I am most concerned over the safety factor as well as quick processing of results," he said.

He explained that in special stages where there are no telephone communications, the only way to inform the starting point that an accident has occurred so that the rest of the contestants are informed, wireless messages are of utmost importance. "Otherwise, how will a driver know that another vehicle up front has met with an accident and could possibly be blocking the route?" he said. "Moreover, how can ambulances be informed of an emergency so that they could rush down the stage and attend to any emergency?"

Pointing out that it is not feasible to dispatch an ambulance from the finishing point of a special stage to the stage tracks because of the possibility of a head-on collision with on-coming racing cars, Mr. Mufti said: "I sure hope the radio society realises how important it is to us have excellent com-

munications." Apparently, there had been some kind of "misunderstanding" between the society, whose 30 members volunteered to work during the national rallies, and the RAC, said other officials of the club, who preferred to remain anonymous.

In reply to a question how the positioning of cars are determined after the various stop-overs and "regroupings" during the rally, Mr. Mufti said that once the rally is started all ratings are decided on the basis of the cars' performances. For instance, he said, the car which clocked the best timing during the drive to Petra on Thursday morning will take the pole position in the afternoon's trip back to Amman, to be followed in the order of the next best.

This year's Jordan Rally is sponsored by Rothmans of Pallmall, the English cigarette makers. Rothmans is also sponsoring all national rally events, while private Jordanian companies are sponsoring the speedtests.

Marriott's contribution to this year's rally includes the free use of the hotel's premises as the rally office, and communications facilities, special rates for participants etc.

An eight-member Motor Sports Committee of the RAC is behind the organising of the event, though, Mr. Ledger, one of the founders of the RAC, appears to be the real mastermind.

"It is a collective effort," the RAC general manager explained. "Surprisingly very few people seem to know and appreciate the efforts that are put into the organising of a rallying event," he said.

Preparations for the 1985 Jordan Rally started from as back as December 1984, he said, explaining that "it is a stage-by-stage process beginning from selection of routes and fixing the maximum and minimum timings for special stages, ensuring the feasibility of each stage in terms of continuity towards the ultimate point etc."

Mr. Mufti explained the "hectic" process that culminates in a number of specially marked cars racing off at three-minute intervals and returning back to the starting point after some hours and an announcement that "so-and-so is the winner."

"Once we decide upon the route and special stages, the next phase is the preparation of the route book which explains every detail, landmarks, curves, climbs, stone tracks etc., of the entire route. Furthermore, we go around through every track and ensure that there are regular markings on the trackside in red to indicate to the participants that they are following the right route."

"Then comes invitations and the organisational part," said Mr. Mufti, who has taken part in several rallying events in Jordan before two years.

The next phase involves the selection and training of officials to man checkpoints, finishing and starting points and handle results. Most of us are working with the RAC on a voluntary basis, and we have other business interests and therefore the process gets slightly delayed than normal," Mr. Mufti, who runs a trading business, said.

"However, we are proud that the Jordan Rally enjoys the reputation as the best-organised rally in the Middle East and we hope we will be able to keep up our names," added Mr. Ledger.

The RAC, which works in close coordination with other regional motor sporting organisations in the Middle East, the Gulf as well as Europe, is always in a continuing process of attending to some or the other organisational aspect of rallies, whether in Jordan or any other Middle East country.

"We regret that we do not have any participants from Cyprus this year," Mr. Ledger said. "By some coincidence the Cypriot National Rally and the Jordan Rally are scheduled to take place on the same day and the national rally is of much importance to Cypriot national drivers," he said.

## Hunt for ivory threatens half of Africa's elephants

Hunters are killing more — and smaller — elephants to obtain the same amount of ivory they used to get from "big tuskers". A limit on small tusks would save elephants, and make the trade more profitable.

By Peter Jackson

NAIROBI — After decades of hunting, there are no longer many large elephants — "big tuskers" — to supply the ivory trade. More and more small elephants are being killed to obtain the same tonnage of tusks, endangering herds and reducing profit margins.

Within the next 10 years, half of Africa's elephants may die, victims of the economics of the ivory trade. At least half of the elephants killed are being poached, with the rest of the ivory coming from those culled to control herd size or to eliminate individuals which have become a nuisance.

"The sharp downturn in the weight of tusks entering the world market since the late 1970s indicates heavy overhunting," noted Dr. David Western, chairman of the African and Rhino Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

"Last year's ivory export represented a 10 per cent kill of the African population of a million or less elephants. This is twice the rate which the population can be expected to sustain, and is sufficient to halve the number of African elephants within 10 years," he added.

Recently in Buenos Aires, Argentina,

the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) unanimously passed a resolution that the member states must register annual national quotas for ivory exports. Before the resolution, CITES country had set an official limit on the sale of ivory. But this action in itself will not halt the present decimation of elephant herds unless size of the tusks taken from slaughtered elephants is taken into account.

The IUCN specialist group reports that more than 50,000 elephants are estimated to have died in 1983 to produce 1,000 tonnes of ivory for world markets. Only in 1973 was more ivory exported — 1,236 tonnes.

The significant factor is that the average weight of each tusk in trade has declined from about nine kilograms to six kilograms in the past eight years. The number of elephants killed to produce the equivalent weight of ivory has increased by around 50 per cent.

In recent years Sudan has been the largest source of ivory. Analysis of trade data indicates that 105,000 elephants must have been killed in Sudan to produce 1,200 tonnes of ivory imported by Japan and Hong Kong between 1980 and 1983. The country ban-

ned ivory exports from the beginning of 1984.

But available alternative hunting methods could double the profitability of ivory of African governments and traders, while simultaneously removing the threat to the future existence of elephants.

Collecting ivory from elephants that die a natural death would in theory be the most productive strategy, because the tusks of older elephants are disproportionately larger than those of their younger herd mates. In practice, however, the tusks of dead elephants are seldom found, and conservation of elephants in this way is impossible to implement.

A more workable solution involves placing restrictions on tusk size and the amount of ivory traded. Using a computer analysis, Western, together with Dr. Tom Pilgrim, found that two measures — limiting the total number of tusks taken and fixing a minimum weight for legally taken tusks — would lead to an increase in ivory production.

Because large tusks are preferred, ivory traders will pay more per unit weight for them, thus improving the profitability of the trade for African governments. The CITES resolution, if it is put into effect, goes halfway toward this goal. Officials will not have to be convinced that tusk size should be restricted.

Some observers have expressed

fears that the heavy hunting now going on may produce a race of tuskless elephants. If only those without tusks survive to breed, the genetic trait of possessing tusks may disappear.

Western does not agree with this. His view is that by the time elephants have grown tusks of the size currently being taken, they have already bred and passed on their genes. Present hunting is too indiscriminate to have any special effect on the genetic make-up of the African elephant.

There is special concern that African elephants are declining in numbers in the 360 national parks and reserves in which they are found. Only in Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe have elephant populations been stable or expanding.

Zimbabwe is now culling 30 per cent of its 50,000 elephants because of the effects of drought. In South Africa elephants are also culled to control the population in the Kruger National Park. Nearly 90 per cent of the elephants killed during this period had tusks with an average weight of only 3.9 kilograms, presumably females and young males.

Most ivory ends up in Hong Kong and Japan, a market which shows no signs of drying up. The ivory trade could be a source of much needed foreign exchange for African states for years to come — but only if the threat posed by declining tusk size is effectively counteracted — Earthscan.

## Notorious Ma Barker clan rests in 'Cemetery of Tears'

By David S. Wilson  
Reuter

WELCH, Oklahoma — The summer breeze rustles the trees, swaying the plastic flowers on the graves of the remote cemetery. The surrounding hills are gentle and the scene is peaceful, but some of the people buried here were not.

The cemetery holds the graves of the "Ma" Barker gang, led by the woman whom legendary FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) chief J. Edgar Hoover once described as the most dangerous law-breaker in the United States.

Officially it is the Williams Timber Hill cemetery, but this resting place for the gang that lived and died so violently is popularly known as "the Cemetery of Tears".

The bodies of the Barker clan arrived between 1927 and 1935 at the request of Ma Barker's peacable husband George, who was left tending a service station in Welch when Ma moved to a shack in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to run her crime syndicate.

With Ma as mastermind, the Barker family and friends carried out their very own crime wave. They are blamed for \$2 million in bank holdups, three kidnappings and 10 murders.

Now they lie in the Cemetery of Tears, a little apart from the other graves, where for years they were surrounded by a faint air of mystery.

One mystery concerns a plane that circled the area at the funeral of Ma Barker and her son Fred, both killed in a 1935 shootout with FBI agents and police in Florida.

Local historians say it may have been chartered by fellow gangster Alvin Karpis who, according to legend, had sworn he would attend the funeral.

Then there was the question of the unknown woman who often visited the cemetery, sobbing over the graves for hours.

She is now believed to have been a girlfriend of Herman Barker, who received the family's only headstone in 1927 after killing himself rather than surrendering to authorities.

A third puzzle concerned the careful tending of the graves, often decked with fresh-cut flowers and with the grass always neatly mown. Who was doing it?

The answer is 74-year-old Roy Foust and his wife Nadine, who live nearby and have quietly tended the graves for 17 years. "We didn't care for the Barkers'

faults, but we didn't care for the praise of tending their graves, either," said Mrs. Foust. "It's just something we did for others. Besides, six feet of earth makes us all the same size."

The Fousts are well aware of the Barker history, how the books describe Ma Barker as a vicious harridan with a murderous brood of sons and how Hoover declared her more dangerous than the notorious John Dillinger and "Baby Face" Nelson.

"She had the most resourceful criminal brain America has produced in the last generation," Hoover said.

But Mrs. Foust, a red-haired great-grandmother, maintains that the Barkers "were nowhere near as bad" as modern-day mass murderers such as Chicago's John Wayne Gacy, convicted in 1980 of the sex killings of 33 youths.



"Big Tuskers" have all but disappeared, so now more and more smaller elephants are killed for their ivory. Photo by Barbara Cheney/Earthscan

## International counterfeit gang cools their heels in Thai jails

By Joseph de Rienzo  
Reuter

BANGKOK — Thai police and U.S. secret service agents say they have smashed a major counterfeit ring spanning Southeast Asia and featuring a cast of characters nicknamed "Fatty Wong," "King Kong" and "the Professor."

Investigators said it was the biggest U.S. dollar counterfeit case in a decade. The bogus bills were so good they may never know how much money the gang printed.

A raid on Bangkok house last month 14 capped the seven-year international hunt on which the secret service had spent more than \$1 million in Thailand alone in the past year.

Chief Thai investigator Bamroong Kheo-Urai told Reuters three Malaysian-Chinese and a Thai had been arrested on counterfeit charges. Police said all had confessed.

Bamroong said U.S. agents told him the \$2,100 worth of bogus U.S. bills seized in the raid were the best fakes they had seen in more than 100 cases in the past 22 years.

Secret service agents in Bangkok declined to comment on the case but informed sources who spoke on condition they not be identified corroborated details given by Thai police.

"It was the biggest U.S. counterfeit investigation in the

past 12 years. They were superb quality notes," one said.

The ring's fake \$20 and \$100 notes started circulating in the Far East in 1978. By May 1979 police in Bangkok, Manila, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Taipei joined the hunt.

A chief suspect was Wong Tin Cheung, convicted three times of counterfeiting in Hong Kong and regarded as a master of his trade. Bamroong said:

"Professor Wong," as he was known, was born in China in 1920, came to Thailand in 1975, according in Thai police records. Then he disappeared.

Police said they now know that two of the men under arrest — Malaysian Lee Ah Sin, 37, and Thai Phaiul Rujmaneepong, 21, joined "the Professor" in Bangkok in 1979.

Sin, dubbed "King Kong" because of his hairy body, became an understudy to the counterfeiting master, who died of cancer in the Thai capital in 1982.

Bamroong described the short, swarthy "King Kong" as "a quiet genius dedicated to perfection rather than profit."

He added: "He told us (after his arrest) that because of the secret service's involvement in the case he was satisfied he had become the best in Asia. Some of us consider him the best in the world."

In May 1984 Singapore police arrested Phaiul's brother-in-law Wong Ming Cheung — alias

"Fatty Wong" — with \$20,000 in fake currency, Bamroong said.

"Fatty" said "King Kong" printed those notes as well as fake Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysian dollars and the currency of an unnamed Arab country.

U.S. agents, who set up a 24-man Far East task force, learned from "Fatty" that "King Kong" was in Malaysia. But when police raided a house in Johore Baru they found only sabotaged counterfeit equipment.

The suspects told Thai police they destroyed their gear and fled to Thailand as soon as they learned of "Fatty's" arrest.

Police temporarily lost track of the gang and high-quality fake bills soon reappeared. By November last year agents had staked out Phaiul, "King Kong," his brother Lee Poi Sam and cousin Lee Har Chai in a house in a Bangkok suburb.

Secret agents waited seven months until they were sure "King Kong" was back in full-scale production of counterfeit \$50 and \$100 bills then struck. As well as making four arrests they seized engraved plates, photographic equipment and fistfuls of freshly-minted notes.

"Conspiracy to counterfeit is maybe two years while the maximum penalty for actual counterfeiting is life — it had to be worth our time and expense," Bamroong said.



## Prince rescues rally champion from desert

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Highness Prince Abdullah was the hero of a dramatic desert rescue during practice for the Rothmans Jordan Rally, and the man he saved from the desert sun was his rallying mentor, Middle East champion Saeed Al Hajri.

Al Hajri and navigator John Spiller were out making notes of the route for the rally which starts on July 10 when their practice car ran out of petrol.

"A stone must have punctured the fuel tank," said the Rothmans Porsche star. "We did not have a lot of water with us and we could have been in serious trouble if Prince Abdullah had not come along."

The Prince, who is competing in the rally with co-driver Amr Bilbeisi, was luckily practising over the same part of the route and was able to give Al Hajri enough fuel to get him back to the highway. Ironically, the Prince might not

have been there at all were it not for Al Hajri who introduced him to rallying two years ago. After winning the 1983 Jordan Rally, Al Hajri went back to Amman to give Prince Abdullah some private lessons on the skills of the sport.

Since then, the 24-year-old soldier Prince has been a keen enthusiast and has driven in three national rallies, winning the novice class on his first outing.

In the Rothmans Jordan Rally, his first international event, the Prince will drive a Group A Toyota Corolla. Prior to the rally, he had been attending a college course in the U.S. where he earned a degree but he missed the graduation ceremony to rush back for the competition.

Said rally organiser Derek Ledger: "Prince Abdullah told me he is going to do his best, but is not expecting miracles. He is hoping a good result in his class."



His Highness Prince Abdullah (right) with his old friend, Middle East Rally champion Saeed Al Hajri, the man he rescued from the desert.

## Becker dashes home town hopes of hero's returning

LEIMEN, West Germany (R) — Boris Becker, Wimbledon's youngest men's singles tennis champion, dashed his home town's hopes of a hero's return Monday and decided to take a "get away from it all" holiday instead.

"I'll go back to Leimen another time. I'm going to my house in Monaco," 17-year-old Becker told reporters in London after becoming the first German to take the title.

The ginger-haired wonderboy's plans spelled disappointment for Leimen, his sleepy home town in

West Germany whose only claim to fame until Becker's four-set victory over American Kevin Curren was a cement factory.

"This has rather burst the bubble," Kurt Weber, president of Becker's "Blue-White" home club, told Reuters. "We've had to put off our plans to give Boris a big welcome home party Monday night until Friday, when his manager has promised he will be here."

Becker's uncle Hans said his teenage nephew would spend five days away with his mother, Elvira.

## Borg to return to Sweden

STOCKHOLM (R) — Tennis star Bjorn Borg has announced that he will end an 11-year tax exile in Monaco and return to Sweden so that his expected child can be brought up here.

"I want our child to grow up in Sweden," Borg, 29, told a press conference Monday on the Baltic Island of Gotland.

His Swedish girlfriend, Jannike Bjorling, 19, who is seven months pregnant, was at Borg's side during the conference. He said he would move back from Monte Carlo in the autumn.

"I have always had my heart in Sweden. This is where I belong and where I learnt to play tennis," said Borg, who won Wimbledon five times and the French Open six

times before retiring from competition in 1982.

Swedish newspaper welcomed the news Tuesday with banner headlines. "Welcome home, Bjorn," trumpeted the mass circulation Expressen in Stockholm.

Borg, whose personal fortune is estimated at 500 million crowns (\$58 million), said he was prepared to pay his taxes like any other Swede.

Swedish anti-tax groups say taxation rates there are among the highest in the world, and the very rich can pay up to 80 per cent in income tax.

Borg left Sweden for tax exile in Monaco in 1974, after winning the French Open and two years before winning his first Wimbledon title.

## Municipality, Amman draw

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Soccer League champion, Amman Club drew with Amman Municipality club Tuesday 1-1 in a match that was held at the Sports City stadium. The match was in commemoration of the late Mahmoud Al Judah, a senior municipality official, and was attended by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh.

At the end of the match, Mr. Rawabdeh, president of the Jordanian Football Federation presented the trophy to the family of the late Mahmoud Al Judah.

## BTUA expels Jenkins

LONDON (R) — Suspended Wimbledon umpire Bob Jenkins was Tuesday expelled from the British Tennis Umpires Association (BTUA).

Jenkins, who officiated at the Wimbledon men's singles final in 1981 and 1982, was expelled for breaking the umpires' own code of conduct. BTUA secretary Janet Jones said.

Jenkins was banned from umpiring and line-judging duties halfway through Wimbledon's first week for comments he made in a national newspaper.

He called for stiff disciplinary penalties against top players and was alleged to have cast aspersions on his fellow-umpires.

In another newspaper article last weekend the British official was again critical of umpires, of Wimbledon referee Alan Mills and also the championships themselves.

## Hagler to fight Mugabi

LAS VEGAS (R) — Undisputed world middleweight champion Marvellous Marvin Hagler of the United States will defend his title in a 12-round bout against undefeated John Mugabi of Uganda on November 14, one of the organisers said Monday.

Hagler, 31, who has not lost in almost 10 years, has a record of 61-2-2 and will be making the 12th defence of his title. His last fight was in April when he stopped Thomas Hearns in the third round.

Mugabi, 25, the World Boxing Council's (WBC) top-ranked contender, has a record of 25-0, all his wins coming by knockouts.

The fight has long been rumoured and was officially announced Monday by a spokesman for Caesar's Palace Hotel, where the bout will be staged in a 15,000-seat outdoor arena.

## Olympic champion looks for 800 metres record

LAUSANNE (R) — Olympic 800 metres champion Joaquim Cruz of Brazil said Tuesday he had set his sights this season on breaking Briton Sebastian Coe's four-year-old world record for the distance.

Cruz, bronze medalist at the Helsinki World Championships, will run the 800 metres at the International Athletics meeting at Lausanne's Pierre de Coubertin Stadium Wednesday.

The good class field includes his compatriot and Olympic semifinalist Agberto Guimaraes, Kenyan Edwin Koech, sixth behind Cruz in the final, Faouzi Labbi of Morocco and Australian Pat Scammell.

Cruz, fully recovered from a recent hamstring injury, told a news conference at the start of his European tour that he had several targets this season, chief among them Coe's record of one minute 41.73 seconds.

"I will go for a fast time tomorrow in my build-up towards it," he said. "My next races will be in Nice and London. Another of my aims is to do some good times over 1,500 metres."

One of Wednesday's highlights will be the 3,000 metres steeplechase. Joseph Mahmoud of France has said he will attack Kenyan Henry Rono's world record of 8:05.4 set in 1978.

Mahmoud, Olympic silver medalist in Los Angeles, will be up against in-form American Henry Marsh, who clocked 8:16.62 — the fastest time this year — to win the event at the Helsinki Grand Prix meeting five days ago.

American Brian Diemer, Olympic bronze medalist, and Briton Graham should ensure a tight finish.

A powerful French pole vaulting quintet is headed by Olympic champion Pierre Juinon and former world record holder Thierry Vigneron, third in Los Angeles.

Other Olympic champions competing are high jumper Dietmar Moegenburg of West Germany, who will be tested by Swedish silver medalist Patrik Sjoberg, and Maricica Puica of Romania, 3,000 metres winner, who will run in the 1,500 metres.

The United States' triple jump world record holder Willie Banks and middle distance stars Steve Scott and Doug Padilla, along with evergreen New Zealander John Walker, are other prominent entries.

The meeting is the 10th and last to be held at the Pierre de Coubertin Stadium. The venue next year will be Lausanne's Pontaise Olympic Stadium.

## Injury prevents Foster from 3rd cricket test

CHELMSFORD, England (R) — Fast bowler Neil Foster Tuesday ruled himself out through injury from England's squad for the third cricket test against Australia starting on Thursday.

Foster will be replaced by fast medium bowler Arnie Sidebottom, 12th man in the second test but originally overlooked in the party for this week's match at Trent Bridge, Nottingham.

Foster, who did not field for his

County Essex on the fourth and final day of their match against Australia here, has a back strain.

He said: "I can't remember how I did it. It just got stiff bowling against the Australians yesterday. I just didn't feel I could be fit for Thursday."

Foster, who has won nine test caps, has a history of back trouble, but said the present injury was unconnected with his original problem.

## Passarella: Argentina must improve for 1986 World Cup

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Daniel Passarella, who captained Argentina to victory in the 1978 World Cup, has said the team must improve to do well in next year's finals in Mexico.

The veteran defender, still in the side but no longer skipper, said coach Carlos Bilardo should start from scratch to prepare a team capable of mounting a serious challenge.

He said the fact that Argentina had not played well in their qua-

lifying matches no longer mattered.

That team could now be broken up as several players, including midfielders Jorge Burruchaga, Marcelo Trobiani and Alberto Maricco and striker Pedro Pasculli, have all moved abroad recently.

Bilardo should arrange between 10 and 15 friendly matches against top opposition to help form a settled side before the finals, Passarella said in an interview.

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## Soviets may ease SDI stand, Reagan aide says

NEW YORK (R) — Soviet negotiators have indicated they would be willing to accept an arms treaty allowing research but not testing of President Reagan's "Star Wars" missile defence system, the New York Times said Tuesday.

The Times quoted administration officials as saying members of the Soviet negotiating team informally approached U.S. negotiators in Geneva two weeks ago to say Moscow was no longer seeking to ban all research but wanted to distinguish between what it would allow, and development and testing, which it would ban.

The Geneva talks have been deadlocked over Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), commonly known as "Star Wars", with Soviet insistence on a ban on all research and a U.S. refusal to discuss any limits.

"A knowledgeable U.S. official told Reuters Soviet negotiators have sent mixed signals on whether they would accept research but not development and testing," the Times quoted a senior administration official as saying the latest Soviet ideas would still be unacceptable to the administration but showed "more refinement" on Moscow's part. He said the Soviet Union was now "concentrating on what bothers them most rather than on banning everything."

The Times quoted administration officials as saying that in the informal meetings, the Soviet delegates said all kinds of laboratory research that could not be monitored or observed would be permitted.

The Soviet delegates said specified tests would be banned, including U.S. programmes like Talon Gold, which is a space-based pointing and tracking system to guide laser beams.

Meanwhile the Soviet Union and Hungary said Monday night they saw a real possibility of a radical change in international affairs and a revival of détente.

The position was set out in a joint Soviet-Hungarian communiqué issued five days after an announcement that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan would meet for the first time in Geneva in November.

The two countries said that "despite the complexity of the existing international situation, there were real possibilities to curb the forces of imperialism, bring about a radical change in the course of developments and revive the process of détente."

The communiqué was issued after a one-day visit to Moscow by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, the first official guest of new Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Mr. Shevardnadze took over from veteran Andrei Gromyko on July 2. Mr. Gromyko became President of the Soviet Union.

The communiqué, carried by the official TASS News Agency, called for an "honest and constructive dialogue" between Capitalist and Communist states.

## Castro calls Reagan 'worst terrorist in history'

HAVANA (R) — Cuban leader Fidel Castro replied to President Reagan's accusations that Havana aided international terrorism by calling him "the worst terrorist in the history of mankind."

In his strongest personal attack on Mr. Reagan for several years, Mr. Castro told a press conference early Tuesday: "It is Mr. Reagan who supports the genocidal army of El Salvador, the rapists of American nuns."

"Reagan ordered the mining of the harbours in Nicaragua. It was Reagan who sent troops to invade little Grenada."

He said a speech in which Mr. Reagan said Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya, Iran and North Korea made up a confederation of terrorist nations was lies comparable to the Nazi propaganda of Hitler and Goebbels.

Mr. Castro did not reply directly to the charges. Instead he poured scorn on Mr. Reagan's intelligence and accused him of organising what he termed "American terrorism."

"He is the biggest liar of all the American presidents... The worst

terrorist in the history of mankind," said Mr. Castro, who Monday labelled Reagan "a madman, an imbecile and a bum."

Pacing across a stage before reporters in his customary olive-green army fatigues, Mr. Castro said: "How can you take this man seriously? Perhaps even he doesn't know what he is talking about. His ideas are from the era of Buffalo Bill, not the nuclear age."

He also said the United States wanted to sabotage the efforts of the Contadora Group, consisting of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, to find a peace settlement for Central America.

The Cuban leader also spoke at length about his call to have Latin American's estimated \$360 billion foreign debt cancelled.

"If a debtors' strike was called I'm sure Third World countries, Socialist countries and many Western nations would support it," he said.

He said Mr. Reagan and his advisers were "nervous and irritated" because of the growing success of the campaign.

## Shultz pledges support for Kampuchean guerrillas

KHAO-I-DANG, Thailand (R) — Kampuchean guerrillas chanted "American number one" Tuesday as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz pledged continued backing for non-Communist forces fighting the Vietnamese army.

"Let me again assure you of our continued support," he told thousands of supporters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) living at this refugee camp 10 kilometres from the Kampuchean border.

The Kampuchean waved placards saying "God Bless America", "Please Rescue Cambodia (Kampuchea)" and "Have a Nice Trip Mr. Shultz."

The camp is home to about 55,000 people driven across the border last December by Hanoi's most intensive anti-guerrilla campaign since Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea in December 1978 and ousted the Khmer Rouge government.

KPNLF official Thon Thon told Mr. Shultz a proposal before the house of representatives to give the guerrillas \$5 million in military aid had raised a "hope we had not had". Mr. Shultz made no direct reference to the scheme.

State Department official said Mr. Shultz believed the non-Communist guerrillas, grouped in a U.N.-recognised coalition government with the Communist Khmer Rouge, had enough weapons.

Mr. Shultz's helicopter visit was the first to the war-racked border by a secretary of state. U.S. officials said it was chiefly symbolic to dramatise opposition to the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea.

He also heard an appeal from U.N. officials for more money to help the 230,000 Kampuchean refugees forced into Thailand by the fighting that began last autumn.

## Top security man becomes police chief in Gujarat

NEW DELHI (R) — One of India's top security men took over as Gujarat's police chief Tuesday in a fresh effort to stamp out months of violence in the western state.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said J.S. Rebeiro arrived in the state capital, Gandhinagar, as Gujarat's new chief minister began a major overhaul of the state administration.

Two people were stabbed to death Monday night during clashes in a suburb of Gujarat's biggest city Ahmedabad and PTI said sporadic fighting flared in the city Tuesday.

Crowds battled with stones in one area of Ahmedabad. In several other Gujarat towns people stoned buses.

Rebeiro headed Bombay's police force last year during clashes between Hindus and Muslims in the suburbs of India's commercial capital. He now faces one of the toughest law and order problems in the country.

About 200 people have been killed in four months of sectarian unrest in the state. It was triggered by protests against a government policy reserving jobs and college places for underprivileged classes and castes.

Rebeiro's posting came after the new chief minister, Amar Singh Chaudhary, took over on Saturday following the resignation of Madhavsinh Solanki.

PTI said Mr. Chaudhary Tuesday sacked several senior bureaucrats in the state government. But in a sign that tension was easing, Gujarat schools opened Monday after a prolonged summer holiday.

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KING ATTENDS EXERCISES: His Majesty King Hussein shakes hands with a soldier during army exercises he attended Tuesday (See story on page 3)

## Malaysia urges U.S.-Vietnam ties to help stability in South East Asia

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Normalising relations between the United States and Vietnam as part of a political settlement in Kampuchea would help bring stability to South East Asia, Malaysia's foreign minister said Tuesday.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen told reporters the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) believed the problem of American servicemen missing in action during the Vietnam War was also a key element in any solution.

"Normalisation would probably help and be conducive to a climate of stability," Mr. Rithauddeen said on the final day of the annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers.

ASEAN was expected to discuss normalisation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who arrives here Wednesday from Bangkok.

Washington hinted last week it would play a more active role in seeking a solution if Vietnam took action on the 2,500 missing U.S. servicemen. But it rejected opening diplomatic links until Hanoi withdrew its estimated 160,000 to 180,000 troops from Kampuchea.

Mr. Shultz welcomed Vietnam's promise to resolve the missing servicemen issue Monday but expressed doubts about Hanoi's sincerity.

Mr. Rithauddeen said solving the problem would create a good climate for cooperation with the Vietnamese. He declined to comment when asked whether ASEAN would urge Washington formally to normalise ties with Soviet-backed Vietnam.

He said an Indonesian initiative to keep channels open with Hanoi and the normalisation of U.S.-Vietnamese ties were linked with a political settlement.

ASEAN — Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, and the Philippines — would also discuss its joint peace plan for Kampuchea with Mr. Shultz and other Western and Japanese foreign ministers here on Thursday.

Mr. Rithauddeen said solving the problem would create a good climate for cooperation with the Vietnamese. He declined to comment when asked whether ASEAN would urge Washington formally to normalise ties with Soviet-backed Vietnam.

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## S. African police kill 7 black protesters

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Seven black men died when police fired into protesting crowds overnight in a township east of Johannesburg, police said Tuesday.

Five men were killed in a single incident after protesters petrol-bombed a policeman's home at Kwazakale and two died in a similar attack in the same township, a police spokesman said.

It was the latest serious outbreak of the violence which has killed around 500 people in the past 17 months.

Police said that in other overnight incidents, protesters petrol-bombed a delivery vehicle at Kwazakale in the troubled eastern Cape, focus of much of the unrest which is blamed on grievances about white rule and a South African recession. The deaths came hours after a provincial synod of the Anglican Church in South Africa condemned weekend violence in which six people died and called for a judicial inquiry into police and army activities during current black unrest.

The synod in the Natal city of Pietermaritzburg condemned "acts of violence" in Duzuka township near Johannesburg on Friday which claimed four lives and it sent a telegram of protest to Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange and Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

In the telegram, the church called for a judicial inquiry into the recent activities of the police, army and what it called "para-police groups" in Duzuka and other townships.



## Dead woman cleared of murder in Japan

TOKUSHIMA, Japan (R) — A woman who died six years ago was cleared Tuesday of a 1953 murder for which she served 12 years in jail. After a retrial unique in Japanese legal annals, Tokushima district court found the late Shigeo Fujino guilty of stabbing to death her common law husband Kametaro Saegusa. The verdict ended a 25-year campaign by Fujino's family to prove her innocence. The family pressed on with the case even after Fujino died of cancer in 1979 at the age of 69.

Judge Shinya Yamada ruled that evidence provided by two employees at the radio shop which Saegusa owned was conflicting and unreliable. The employee's testimony that they had seen Fujino struggling with Saegusa at their home played a key part in her conviction in 1958. The judge said no blood had been found on the sleeves of Fujino's nightdress and that footprints found in the bedroom could have belonged to the real murderer. Under Japanese law Tuesday's ruling opened the way for Fujino's children to apply for up to \$120,000 in compensation.

The family pressed on with the case even after Fujino died of cancer in 1979 at the age of 69.

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## Pro-Mugabe gangs attack opposition homes killing 1

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe Home Affairs Minister Simbi Muboko has ordered followers of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party to halt their violent attacks on opposition supporters that left at least one person dead.

In an interview published by the Herald newspaper Tuesday Mr. Muboko said he had instructed police to deal ruthlessly with the gangs who in the past three days have ransacked more than 600 homes in Harare, beating up the occupants.

Mr. Muboko said: "I have been in touch with ZANU-PF leaders and I have instructed them that violence must stop forthwith. We want peace restored in all townships throughout the country."

Eye-witnesses in four townships near Harare said the gangs, armed with sticks and stones, had thrown household belongings into the street, locked up the houses and told victims to seek accommodation elsewhere.

Their targets were mainly members of Joshua Nkomo's PF-ZAPU and the smaller United African National Council.

Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira appealed to the government's supporters not to take the law into their hands.

Victims of the attackers spoke of fear and uncertainty in the townships and said they were barred from reentering their homes.

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